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19.22-1m

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than any resort in the country. Pure ocean air,
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case with hundreds who have been nawise enough to take Sarvaparillas. Potash mixtures, etc., unti-digestion is almost fats by impaired. Swift's Spe-cife is a vegetable remedy, and restores the system

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\$1.50 AND \$2 PER DAY. ST. CHARLES HOTEL, MAIN AND FIFTEENTH STREETS, RICHMOND, VA.

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The propeletor was about four years cateror for the fumous old spotswood Hotel, and has been long known in Richmond as an experienced hotel-keeper and restrangement. The comfort of guests specially considered. P. B. CALLAGHAN, to 1-80 Track Sm. Properietor,

PARROTT'S FARISH HOTEL, CHAR-LOTTESVILLE, VA. in the centre of the city, opposite the public square. Rates, \$2 to \$2,50 per day. Largest and best-arranged flotel in Charlottesville. Large, airy rooms. Excellent ta-bles. With every assurance of giving statisfaction, we solicit the travelling public to give us a call. Je 4-eod3m

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IS WORTH A SHIP-LOAD OF

ARGUMENT.

CARTERSVILLE, GA. years from menetrual irregularity, and having een treated without benefit by various medical doctors were at length completely cured by one bottle of Dr. J. Bradfield's Female Regulator. Its effect on such cases is truly wonderful, and well may the remedy be called "Woman's Best Feland"

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ENTIRE AND ABSOLUTE SUCCESS. Major John C. Whitner, of Atlanta, well and favorably known all over the United States as a General Insurance Agent, says: "I used this remedy before the war on a large plantation in a great number of cases, always with absolute suc

Dr. J. Davis, of Milltown, Ala., writes: "Have used Bradfield's Begulator extensively in inv prac-tice with entire success. If it is not a specific, it is, in my opinion, the best known remedy for the diseases for which it is recommended."

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PERSONAL.

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Executor of Nannie V. Lightfoot, deceased.

Executor of Nannie V. Lightfoot, deceased.

The Corner Tenth and Bank strock, grant of the corner Tenth and the c

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EARLY JOURNALISM.

AMONG THE GREEKS AND ROMANS. The Ancient as Compared With the Modern Meaus of Transmitting News-Official

A Boston letter to the New York
Evening Post says: The annual business
meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa, of Harvard
College, was held in Boylston Hall at 10
o'clock this moraling. A procession was
formed at 12 o'clock and marched to Sander's Theatre, where Richard Claverhouse
Jebb, Professor of Geek at the University
of Glasgow, delivered an oration on "Some
Ancient Organs of Public Opinion." The
following are its notable feetures:

Ancient Organs of Public Opinion." The followine are its notable features:

During several weeks in the early part of this year the attention of the English public was fixed with intense auxiety on the fortunes of one man, who had undertaken a perilous mission in the service of his country. When the Egyptian difficulty was at its worst, General Gordon had started for Khartoum, to sld the Government by his personal influence in the ment by his personal influence in the policy of rescaing the garrisons and re-tiring from the Soudan. The journey, while it reflected fresh honor on him, while it reflected fresh honor on him, necessarily imposed a grave responsibility on those who had sanctioned it. Any moment might bring the news of his death. It such news came, it was generally thought and said the Ministry would fall. In a country with the temperament of England the mere existence of such a belief set me thinking. A year ago Gordon's name, though familiar to the well-informed classes, would not have acted like a spell in the nation. But a popular biography of him which had appeared had given occasion for much writing in the newspapers. A short time had sufficed to make the broad facts of his career known throughout the length and breadth of the land.

THE FORCE OF POPULAR VERDICTS.

People knew that he had welded a loose Chinese rabble lato an army, which saved the reigning dynasty of China; that, alone of all Christians, he is named in the prayers of Mecca; that he does not care for personal rewards; that he is fearless of death; that he trusts in God. To impress these facts on the popular imagmation had been the work of a few weeks; to concentrate the force of popular opinion, if he had been sacrificed, would have been the work of a few hours. Seldom, perhaps, has anything illustrated more vividity that great and distinctive condition of modern existence in free countries—the double power wielded by the newspaper press, at once as the ubiquitous instructor and as the rapid interpreter of a national mind. It was natural at such a time for me whose pursuits suggested the comparison to look from the modern to the ancient world, and to attempt some estimate of the interval which separates them in this striking and THE FORCE OF POPULAR VERDICTS. which separates them in this striking and mportant respect. In the ancient civiliza-ions were there any agencies which exercised a power analogous in kind, though not comparable in degree, to that of the modern press? To begin with, we feel at once that the despotic monarchies of the aucient East will not detain us long. For ancient East will not detain us long. For them, national opinion nominally meant the opinion of the king. We know the general manner of record, which is found graven on stone in connection with the images or symbols of those monarchs. As doctors seem still to differ a good deal about the precise translation of so many of those texts it might be rash to quote any, but this is the sort of siyle which seems to prevail among the royal authors: "He came up with charlots. He said that he was noy first cousin. He lied. I impaled him. I am Artakhshatra. I flayed his uncles, his brothers, and his cousins. I am the King, the son of Daryavush. I crucified 2,000 of the principal invusb. I crucified 2,000 of the principal inbabitants. I am the shining one, the great and the good." From the monarchial East we turn with more curiosity to Greece and Rome. There, at least, there was a life of public opinion. Apart from institutions, which are crystallized opinion, were there any living, non-official voices in which this public opinion could be heard?

HOMER'S GENIUS. The Homeric poems are not only the oldest monuments of Greek literature, but also the earliest documents of the Greek race. Out of the twillight of the prehistoric past a new people, a new type of mind, are suddenly disclosed in a medium of refluent clearness. Like Athene oldest monuments of Greek literature, but also the earliest documents of the Greek race. Out of the twilight of the prehistoric past a new people, a new type of mind, are suddenly disclosed in a medium of pellucid clearness. Like Athene, springing adult and full-armed from the head of Zeus, this new race, when Homer reveals it, has already attained to a head of Zeus, this new race, when Homer reveals it, has already attained to a mature consciousness of itself, and is already equipped with the aptitudes which are to distinguish it throughout its later history. The genius of the Homerle Greek has essentially the same traits which recur in the ripest age of the Greek republics, even as Achilles and Ulysses are personal ideals which never lost their hold on the nation. This very fact points the contrast between two aspects of Homeric life—the political and the social. In Homeric politics public opinton has no proper place. The king can alone origi-In Homeric politics public opinion has no proper place. The king can alone originate or discuss measures. The popular assembly has no active existence. But the framework of Homeric monarchy contains a social life in which public opinion is constantly alert. The Homeric Greek feels keenly, observes shrewdly, and hastens to communicate his thoughts. An undertone of popular comment pervades Homer's poems.

great epies an interval clapses before we egain catch the distinct cchoes of a popu-lar voice. The individual mind now comlar voice. The individual mind now commences to express itself in forms of poetry which are essentially personal, interpreting the belief and feelings of the poet himself. Tyrtaeus summons the Spartans in stirring elegy to hear his counsels. Sappho utters his passion in immortal lyrics. Pindar weaves his thoughts into those magnificent odes which glorify the heroes and the athletes, of Greece. Greek literature is original, and in it we trace the course of natural growth, and hear the spontaneous utterance of Greek life from generation to generation. The community which

addressed was precisely in the mood which best erables a dramatist to exert political and moral force. There was much in its temper that might remind us of Elizabethan England. The greatest plea in the English language for the liberty of the press belongs to the close of that year which saw the hopes of the Parliamentarians in their struggle with the Royalists raised to an assurance of final success by the crushing defeat of Rupert. ATHENIAN DRAMA

feat of Rupert.

In estimating the influence of Athenian drama on public opinion we must, first of all, remember the fact which makes the essential difference between the position of all, remember the lack which hases are essential difference between the position of the dramatist—viewed in this light—and that of the epic poet. The epic poet gave expression to a mass of popular belief and feeling in an age when they had as yet no direct organ of utterance. But in the Athens of the dramatists the popular assembly was the constitutional organ of public opinion. Every Athenian citizen was, as such, a member of the Athenian dramatist was in a neasure analogous to that of the modern journalist. An Athenian dramatist had for his hearers in the theatre of Dionysus many thousands of men who the next day might be called upon to decide a question of policy in the assembly or to try in a law court one of those cases in which legal issues were often involved with considerations of a social or moral kind. In many yerses of Æschylus, for instance, one can recognize a ring as directly political as that of any leading article or pamphlet.

old Athenian comedy operated in this way:
When a large bedy of people has common opinions or fee ings, these feelings and opinions are intensified in each individual by the demonstration that so many others share them. A public meeting tends in itself to quicken enthusiasm for a party or a cause. Arisiophanes gave the most brilliant expressions to thoughts with which thousands were in sympathy. Can it be doubted that he exercised great indicance against everything that was regarded as a dangerous innovation? He would be a bold man who presumed to say how much the old comedy had to do with the phenomena of oligarchic reaction in the latter part of the Peloponnesias war, but it had some influence.

part of the some influence.
THE ORATOR. Just as the old comedy was losing its freedom of utterance a new agency began to appear, which invites comparison with journalism of a calmer and more thought ful type. Rhetoric had now become a developed art. Skill amiogous to that of the modern journalist we often required for purposes of speaking by the citizen of a Greek republic. He might desire to urge his views in a public assembly where the standard of speaking was high, and the audience critical. He might be compelled to defend his fortunes, or even his life, when the result would depend on oratorical dexterity. A class of men existed who composed speeches to deliver in the spoken rhetoric or aniquity bore a certain analogy to the more elaborate efforts of journalism. Demosthenes and Cicero are examples of this. Take the example of Lysias at the Olyappian fee ival. Here the orator is essentially an organ of patriotic opinion, and his highly-wrought address is a finished leading article, for which the orator sought the largest publicity.

THE DRAMA.

In Roman literature we find the first and

THE DRAMA.

In Roman literature we find the first and last attempt of comedy to serve as an organ of public opinion. The Roman reverence for authority was outraged by the idea of a

Greece and Rome—the oracles, who often played an important part in directing public opinion at critical points. There were occasions when the oracle became the organ of a political party. Thus when the noble Athenian family of the Alemxonidae bribed the Delphian priests to make the oracle an organ of public opinion in favor of freeing Athens from Peisistratus Apollo kept up this time a set of leading articles as it at this time a set of leading articles, as it

were.

A brief mention is due to those Roman publications which in form come nearest our newspapers—the official gazettes. Julius Cesar first caused the transactions and the constitution of the constitution Julius Casar first caused the transactions of the Senste to be regularly published. Further he instituted a regular official gazette of general news, the Acta diurma.

The attempt here has been to indicate some of the partial equivalents for such an utterance which may be traced in classical antiquity. Such a retrospect may serve to quicken our sense of an mestimable gain to civilized life, a gain of which the magnitude is easily forgotten, because the operation of the benefit has become so regular and so familiar. and so familiar.

The Richmond Dispatch has been enlarged by an addition of one column to each page and by increasing the length of evinced by these expensive improvements, and hope that its success may continue to be as great as its ments and enterprise de-

[Frederick Behndorff in London Daily Telegraph.]

Leaving Berber at the end of January with my guide and my servant we struck into the desert. There is no track, and you commit yourself to your guide. On the afternoon of my fourth day's march I saw a great cloud of dust far away on the horizon, and presently a cavaleade came riding toward me at an extraordinary pace in coatrast to my own wearied march. The leader was in advance, and I noticed his eager manner and his compact figure clad in a blue military frock-coat, red frousers, and a fez. "Bolundorf," said General Gordon (for it was he), "we all at Cairo thought you were dead. I have often prayed to God to protect you and Dr. Junker and preserve you alive." I dismounted and went to the side of his camel, and he shook hands warmly. I was over-

Junker and preserve you alive." I dismounted and went to the side of his camel, and he shook bands warmly. I was overwheimed with astouishment, for they knew nothing at Khartoum or Berber of Gordon's coming, but immediately I saw him I divined his mission. I only needed to see him to know why he was there. "Why have you left Khartoum?" said Gordon hurriedly. "I am very glad to be going there. Why is everybody leaving? Are you afraid?" "Not exactly afraid; but I have finished my collection, and I am returning." "Well, how goes it there?" "Everything in a terrible muddle, no one knowing who is faithful to the Government and who is not." "But are the people at Khartoum afraid?" "Excellency, there is plenty to be afraid of." "Tell me, now—is the Mahdi as strong as people say?" and all through he exhibited in his voice and manner the most cheerful and buoyant confidence. "The Mahdi, Excellency, is much stronger than you have any idea of." "Ah, ah! I shall manage him." "I pray the good God to assus you." "Are you coming back?" "I hope so; but not now. Would you like me to come soon?" "I not soon you won't find me. I shall not be here more than five months. Now," said he, pressing my hand. "do you want anything?" "Nothing." He repeated the question several times with the kindest emphasis, and then presented me to Colonel Stewart and Hrahim Pasha, who rodo behind him, wearing gray tourist suits. General Gordon hereupon hastily bade madicu, and then the party unwelling about ten persons, started off again at the tremendous pace equalling that at which I saw them approach some fifteen or twenty minutes before. Each member of the party carried asmall water-sack, some provision, and a sleeping carpet.

many thousanes of men who the next day might be called upon to decide a question of policy in the assembly or to try in a law court one of those cases in which legal issues were often involved with considerations of a social or moral kind. In many verses of Æschylus, for instance, one can recognize a ring as directly political as that of any leading article or pamphlet.

THE FOLITICAL JOURNALIST.

In the days of Voltaire journalism as we understand it had no more existence than in the days of Euripides, it has been thought that tragedies of Voltaire owed their popularity chiefly to the adroit manner in which the author made them opportunities for instinuating the popular maxims of the time.

I have so far dwelt on this aspect of Athenian tragedy because we might be rather apt to regard it as a form of art altogether detached from contemporary interests, and to overlook the powerful influence which it must have exercised in expressing and moulding public sentiment. Another form of Athenian drams, known as the old comedy of Athens, has a resemblance to the modern press much more direct and striking. We notice an analogy between Aristophanes and the modern positical journalist. Mr. Browning, in his "Apology of Aristophanes," makes the great comic port indicate the limit to the influence of tragedy on opinion. Grote is disposed to credit comedy with a great influence of tragedy on opinion. Grote is disposed to credit comedy with a great influence of the same nature as might be raised conceruing the precise effect of political writings in newspapers, of of literary reviews. The effect is one which it is impossible to measure as cumilety, but which may nevertheless be both wide and deep. The regal power of the

poor davling wife was totally insane during the list - w weeks, as the result of sickness, and she has disappeared out of sight as if the ground or see had swallowed her. She lost a large sum of money that I left with her, and it helped to make her mentally more excited. Then she got the wild notion that she must get out of the way of some imaginary danger, and she gave away horses, furniture, everything, to go on this fourney, and jet no oue has seen her go. I will have a terrible time to find her. She has left me, by her insane behavior, without the means for the work of, making a search. If I don't reseme her promptly I har, in her present state of mind, she will be lost or do something desperate. In a lefter which she left behind she said: Good-bye forever, darling, and may God bless you. Take good erne of my poor bables, ou. Take good erne of my poor bables, ou. Take good erne of my poor bables, ou. Take good erne of my boot batter, on the way the said in the was considered happy. An effort is on foot among the Judge's friends to raise a fund for his relief.

MURDER ON THE HIGH SEAS.

An Engineer Held for Killing a Fireman. This morning, says a New Orleans tele-gram of Tuesday, John H. Vincent, second engineer of the Morgan steamer Chalmette, was brought before United States Commis-sioner Hunt on a charge of manslaughter on the high seas. He was arrested on Monday, but was granted ball in \$1,000 for his anneaumer. Vincent was charged his oppearance. Vincent was charged with the killing of Charles Westfaul, a fire-

man on the steamer.

The testimony of John Horan, the coalpasser of the Chalmette, who had made the
affidavit against Vincent, was taken, as was
also that of Charles Schuman, fireman, and
James Buckley, another coal-passer. They
all testified substantially that on Sunday,
tune 23d near 2 of clock in the morning all testified substantially that on Sunday, June 22d, near 2 o'clock in the morning, when the ship was at sea and about twelve bours out from New York on a voyage to New Orleans, the witnesses, with the deceased man, were all in the five-room of the steamer. Vincent, the second engineer, came down, and Westfaul said to him that he felt sick and faint, and he would go on deck to get a mouthful of fresh air. Vincent ordered him in a violent manner not to go, but Westfaul put his foot on the ladder as if to mount, when Vincent seized him by the collar and of public opinion. The Roman reverence for authority was outraged by the idea of a public man being presented in a comic light on the boards of a treatre. Hence the personal criders of statesmen passed at Rome into another kind of composisition—satire. Among all the forms of Roman literature, satire stands out in a two-fold distinction. First, it is genuinely natural. Next, it is the only one which has a continuous development, extending from the vigorous age of the commen needling from the vigorous age of the commentity the Roman literary organ of public opinion. Its tone is that of an ordinary Roman citizen speaking his mind frankly to his fellow-citizens. An easy, confidential manner in literature seems to have been congenial to Italian tastes. The man who first established satures as noutspoken review of life was essentially a slashing journalist. This was Luciliui. He attacked the high born, and did not spare the plebeian offenders. Even the Roman indices of the time do not wholly escape.

There is yet another agency common to Greece and Rome—the oracles, who often played an important part in directing public opinion atcritical points. There were occasions when the oracle became the organ ercise of discipline on his subordinates, and denied that there was any undue vio-lence in the discipline administered. He said the man had been drinking ice-water, and had injured himself by being over-heated and using the ice-water to excess. Other witnesses also attributed the death

of the fireman to too much ice-water. Commissioner Hunt, after conference with the District Attorney, resolved to amend the affidavit, charging murder on the high seas instead of manslaughter. He then committed the accused engineer to prison without ball. The three witnesses were also sent to the Parish prison for de-tention, so that they may be present at the

NEARLY OVER THE FALLS.

Narrow Escape of three Men while Trying to Recaver a Corpse.

A telegram from Paterson, N. J., says: On Saturday night a young man while crossing the Falls bridge heard a man walking behind him. Suddenly the footsteps stopped, and he heard a plash in the water. He looked back, but he could see yourse on the bridge or in the water. He no one on the bridge or in the water. He Manufactures, about one hundred yards below the Falls bridge and nearly the same distance from the edge of the falls. Between the dam and the Falls is the artificial

fortises of missian broughout, his assistants, jumped into a flat-bottomed boat and started to row for the body.

Just at that moment the corpse got loesened and floated rapidly toward the edge of the Great Falls, now very high from recent rains. The rescuers managed to catch it, but before they knew it they were caught in the swift current and were swept with fearful rapidity toward the frightful precipies. A vist crowd had, meantime, collected at the news of the discovery of the corpse, and a cry of horror rose from a thousand tips at the thrilling scene. Fortunately at a critical moment the boat was caught by a side eddy and for an instant swept out of the direct current. With the energy of despair the man at the oars pulled dereely and nanuged to reach a comparatively safe place, and after another desperate struggle they got to reach a conjunctively saw place, and after another desperate struggle they got the bort to the shore, towing the body. Grant was a native of Berlast, Ireland, and had worked in Barbour's mills for the last three weeks. He boarded at Mr. Gordon's, No. 134 Oliver street. He left there Saturday evening to attend an Irish pic-nic at the Falls.

(New York Times.)
"Yes, sir! steel is having a great boom,"
remarked Civ.l-Engmeer Edward H. Dorsev to a *Times* reporter who ran across him the other day. "I have been investigating the relative merits of iron and steel for the relative ments of iron and steel for eighteen months past, during which I've made two trips to Europe. I'm thoroughly satisfied that soft or mild steel is much bet-ter than iron for all structural pur-poses. It's safer, because it is strong-er, and has fewer imperfections and flaws than wrought-iron. Orders for wrought-iron work will soon become a curiosity. Up to the present time we've done little with steel in this country, though our tron interests are very large. though our from interests are very large. In the beginning, you see, our engineers expected too much of steel. They got it of expected too much of steel. They got it of too great strength, which class of steel is more or less brittle. The result was unsatisfactory, and a prejudice sprang up against its use. In the last two or three years the open-hearth process of manufacture has improved the quality greatly, and the price has been brought down to one half of what it was three years ago. Yes, sie; wrought-fron for structural purposes will soon be a thing of the past."

Arsente Pills by the Pint. J. A. Smith, a Gainesville, Ga., merchant, says: "For years I was a victim to the combined effects of erysipelas and an aggrated type of eczema that bailled all medical skill. I consuited the very best physicians in the United States to no good purchast the construction of the very best physicians in the United States to no good purchast patents and produced that cal skill. I consuited the very best physicians in the United States to no good purpose. I gave every patent medicine that was reconstanted a faithful trial and received no benefit. I took large quantities of potash and a punt cup full of arsenic pills. The patent medicine, pills, and potash mixtures fed instead of curing the disease. They destroyed my appetite and wreeked my system. I lost flesh and energy. I lost three years from my business, and spent \$2,000 in a fruitless effort to regain my health. At last, when I began to consider my case hopeless, I commenced taking S. S. S., and in a short time I was entirely cured. I waited a veur after a cure was effected, and continued to take Swift's Specific off and on as a sort of safeguard, before I was willing to make public this marvellous cure. Heing assured beyond the possibility of a doubt that the cure was permanent, I wrote this history of my case for the benefit of my fellow-men.

"My skin is now as smooth as it was when a boy. I weigh more than I ever did in my life, and my general health was never better. I passed through last winter (which was an unusually cold one) without losing a single day from my business. For the last twelve months I have had no return of the crysipelis m any shape or form, or my touch of eczema."

Treatise ou Blood- and Skin-Diseases mailed free.

The Swift Specific Company, Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga., 159 west Twenty-third street. New York, and 1205 Chestnut street, Philiadelphia.

A PITCHERS GAME. The Virginius Bent the Ironeides 2 to 1 in the

First Gume of Twelve lunings. The Ironsides began a four-days' engagement with the Virginias yesterday. Having had so much rain for the last ten days, a clear-afternoon and a game of ball uninterrupted by the rain was quite a freatespecially such an ore as was played yesterday. There were about 800 persons out. The contest began at 5 o'clock, the home boys first to the bat. E. Dugan filled the bex for the Virginias, and owing to W. Dugan having gotten one of his flugers but in Norfolk, Morgan caught. Pyle and Oldfield filled similar positions on the Ironsides.

the struggle progressed through nine innings without any sign of victory or gain for either side. Through these innings the hattery—the pitchers mainly—did the playing. Pitchers' work was never more effective than was that of both Dugan and Pyle—but few base-hits, and many struck out. In the tenth inning Larkin cot first phalls. Powell followed with a two-barout. In the tenth inning Larkin got first on balls. Powell followed with a two-bagger, which brought Larkin in. At this point the applause was rapturous. McTamany then made a three-bagger, and got home on a passed ball by Morgan. [Applause again.] This tied the game again. The eleventh inning resulted in blanks for both clubs. Then, in the twelfth inning. Nash got in his three-bagger. Dugan followed with a single, bringing Nash home, and Dugan put out on an attempt to steal second. The Ironsides were then blanked, leaving the score at the close of the contest 2 to 1 in the home boys' favor. The fielding of the Virginias was perfect up to the tenth inning, as was that of the visitors through the entire game, save one error made by Goodman on first base. Hardie made a beautiful catch in right field, Glenn one in left field, Nash one on Harole made a beautiful catch in right field. Glenn one in left field, Nash one on third, and Pyle caught a very hot bull in one hand. These, with the three-baggers made by McTamany and Nash, were the fielding plays of the evening. But none equalled Dugan's and Pyle's pitching. Below is the detailed score: VIRGINIAS.

The Game at Norfolk.

[Special telegram to the Dispatch.]
NORFOLK, July 3.—At the Gymnasium
Base-Ball Park this afternoon the Waverlys,
of Washington, beat the Norfolks by a
score of 7 to 5. Other Games.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]
Louisville: Athletics, 6; Louisville, 2.
Harrisburg, Pa.: Wilmingtons, 12;

be Suspended Here To-Day. Independence-day, invented by Jefferson to meet a long-felt want in "the earlier and better days of the Republic," is chiefly val-nable at this time for the rest it affords those people whose business will allow them to cease from labor pro tem. Such is the fortunate condition of the officers and employes of the Federal, State, and city governments, of the national and other banks, and of certain depart-ments of the railroad service. It being a dull season with merchants and manufac-turers, they too will give their men a whole or half holiday, as is most conve-sion!

whole or han around the day to himself has next to pender how to spend it. The long list of excuttsions advertised would seem to meet all wants in that respect, and if it does not the next best thing to do is to provide yourself with fee-cream, lemonade. vide yourself with fee-cream, lemonade, cold tea, &c., and retire to your vine and fig-tree, and there fight the flies and heat and struggle through the day as best you may, and be grateful that it has only twenty-four hours in it.

The toy-pistol, though not as much in young here as up North, still has its votaries.

vogue here as up North, still has its votaries in Richmond. All newspaper-men of ex-perience reserve from a half to three quar-ters of a column space in the Issue of July 5th to report the accidents from these "toys," What part of the room the edi-tors do not need for this purpose they fill in with sunstrokes. Sunstrokes are some-times caused by the sun and sometimes pro-The only public exhibition of patriotism marked out for to-day in this city is a parade by the colored battalion. They will

parage by the constructs between 3 and 4 P.
M. With good, warm uniforms, glistening swords, guns, and bayonets, sounding frums, fifes, and horns, they will march bither and thither in full enjoyment of the

fire-cracker was brought into service to signalize the approach of the Fourth. The sound thereof was like Christmas-eve, but the accompanying weather was no kin to that season of the year.

The Board of Health met yesterday and redected Dr. Cabell president, and are now ready for work. Most of the cities of the country are Most of the cities of the country are adopting precautionary measures in view of the possibility of the cholera crossing the Atlantic, and we must look to the Board of Health to do what is necessary in that respect here. It will not do for them to say that they haven't the means to keep the city as clean as it should be. They must make their influence so felt that the Council will vote the money. There is no reason to suppose that the Council will refuse it, but if they do, then the Board must appeal to the people, and the people will arouse the Council. This Council is new—fresh from their constituents—and will no doubt readily adopt the "stitch in time" policy if the Board of Health press their views upon them with sufficient pertinacity.

timelty.

The city of Richmond is no doubt as clean and healthy as any city in the country, but even here there are sections that could be bettered; sections where the cul-veris are not swept by rains, and where many houses have no sewer connections, and where the residents are not as clean and careful about their premises as they ought to be. If cleanliness counts for any-thing in sanitation, these are the places for the Board of Health to work. All of the streets and alleys are not in as good order as in the Franklin- and Graco-street neigh-borhood.

The people will surely look to the Board

of Health. The responsibility is upon them till they prove to the community that the Council will not cooperate-a thing not at all likely.

Thresh Your Wheat Right.

At a general meeting of the members of the Richmond Grain and Cotton Exchange,

held yesterday, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted: Whereas the continued rain, which from the best information before us exfrom the best information before us extends over the greater portion of the State, is calculated to do serious injury to the wheat crop, and cause the same to be shipped to market in damp and damaged condition, thus causing loss and serious inconvenience to all interested in handling the crop; therefore be it

Resolved by the Richmond Grain and Cotton Exchange. That farmers be urgently requested not to thresh until their wheat has had ample time after the rain is over to become thoroughly dry in the shock or stack, and thus ensure its being sent to market in dry condition, when it will bring a better price, be more quickly handled, and

give better satisfaction to all interested in its sale or manufacture.

It being a well-ascertained fact that wheat will dry in the snock more thoroughly in three to five days of good weather than in as many weeks after it has been threshed, we feet that it is greatly to the interest of farmers that it should not be threshed while damp; and the more especially so since drying in built is attended with much expense, labor, and inconvenience, while there are many who claim that wheat when threshed damp can never be restored to its original quality by the effort to dry, but that each recurrence of long-continued wet weather will bring back upon it the evidence of dampness and its unsound or damaged smell.

Damp wheat has to be sold at from ten to twenty-five cents per bushel less than dry whest, and there are often times when, from want of space in which to dry its milliers decline to buy it at any price.

There were several parties tried by Mayor Taylor yesterday morning for misdemeanor, all of whom were acquitted.

To-day being the 4th of July, the one-hundred-and-eighth ceiebration of the national independence, there will be a general suspension of business here. Most of the stores and other places of business will be closed, altowing employeds well as employer to spend a day with his mind at rest from business. There are many attractions offered at all points, and if all of the excursions from here are well patronized our city will be quite lonely, if not desolate. Besides the public pic-nies, there will be quite a number of private ones from this city to-day to pleasant, shady resorts area by.

The river has been quite high during the past ten days, but is falling now. If the weather continues clear it will be back to its usual height and natural color in a few days.

its usual height and natural color in a few days.

The lodge of Good Templars which was organized here under the supervision of Rev. W. W. Wood a few weeks since is increasing in membership and bids fair to be a prosperous and beneficial organization.

The Sunday schools here are rather late giving their pic-nics this year. Only one has been given—that of the Meade-Memorial school. The Baptist school will have theirs at Bon Air Tuesday the Sth.

Tom Bookhart, Esq., and Dr. R. B. Gwathmey left this city yesterday for Baltimore, where they will spend several days.

Excursion to Bon Air and West Point. In order to give all an opportunity to visit Bon Air to-day the Richmond and Danville railroad will run excursion trains as follows: Trains leave the Richmond and

as follows: Trains leave the Richmond and Danville depôt, Virginia street, at 9:30 and 11:30 A. M., 12:45, 4, and 6 P. M. Returning, leave Bon Air at 3:27, 8, and 10 P. M. There will be a grand display of fireworks, music and dancing, and refreshments at city prices. Colonel J. A. August will do all he can to make all enjoy themselves.

The Richmond and Danville railroad will run an excursion from Richmond to West Point to-day. The train will leave Twenty-fourth street (York-River depôt) at 8 A. M.; arrive at West Point about 10 o'clock. Returning, will leave West Point at 6 P. M.; arrive in Richmond (Twenty-fourth street) at 8 P. M. At West Point there will be a grand tournament, boat-racing, base-ball, and dancing at Grove Hotel. Plenty of fish, oysters, and crabs at reasonable prices.

An Offender Brought Back. Walker Hill (colored) was brought back from North Carolina to this city Wednes-day by Officer Wilkinson, janitor of the Police Court, and was before the Police Justice yesterday morning. Hill was arrested for fergery and admitted to bail. Ho jumped his bail and went to Buford county, N. C., where he was apprehended. He was sent to jail to await trial before the limiting found.

Harrisburgs, 3.

Baltimore: Cincinnati (Unions), 18;
Baltimore (Unions), 7.

Washington: St. Louis (Unions), 12;
National (Unions), 1.
Chicago: Philadelphias, 15; Chicagos, 13 (11 innings).
Trenton, N. J.: Trentons, 13; Domestres, of Newark, 12.
Reading, Pa.: Actives, 5; Allentown, 3.

JULY FOURTH.

ity, N. C., where as wast trial before the Hustings Court.

During his stay in North Carolina, Captain Wilkinson had some rough railroad experience. "I rode on one road," said he, "and the only coach on it was an old Philadelphia street-car. It was hot as blazes in there, for you had to keep the windows shut to prevent the bushes from flopping you in the face and putting your eyes out. The thing jumped up sometimes a foot above the track, but it always came down right. They had to put a flat on it to hold right. They had to put a flat on it to hold the coach down. I was scared to death almost all the time, and I wouldn't ride over that road again for \$50."

Charged with Lunacy.

the Police Court, was called to the Exchange Hotel to arrest a man named W. B. Armistead, whose behavior indicated that his mind wandered. Without much trouble Captain Wilkinson lodged Armistead in the city jail. The following articles were found in his possession: One bag containing six \$20 gold-pieces and 20 cents in currency; one bag containing \$6.24; one bag containing two knives; one Masonic textbook; one envelope containing \$18.25 and a receipted bill for board at the Exchange Hotel; one pistol-belt and cartridges; one Tranter pistol, and a baggage-check. Armistead arrived in this city from New Mexico about a week ago. He was originally from Mathews, having left that county in 1857 to go to New Mexico. He has ty in 1887 to go to New Mexico. He has been engaged in United States surveys in New Mexico. Yesterday evening a com-mission of lunacy pronounced him insune,

Personals and Briefs.

The ball to take place at the Regimenta The ball to take place at the Regimental Armory to night is given by the "Zouave Silent 'quad." Good music has been engaged for this occasion, refreshments will be served at city prices, and a good time is guaranteed to all who may attend.

We have received from John C. Teller, Esq., grand keeper of the records, the Annual Report of the Proceedines of the Grand Lodge of Knights of Pythias—a book of value and interest to all members of the order and to many others.

of the order and to many others.
Sunday hours will be observed at the post-office to-day. No delivery by carriers

on their routes.
Colouel Heros Von Borcke is back in the city, at Ford's Hotel.
Jimmie Hill, a news-boy, feil against a scythe-blade in H. M. Smith & Co.'s store day before, vesterday and was badly hurt.

Beath of Dr. A. N. Wellford.

Beath of Dr. A. N. Wellford.

Information was received in this city yesterday of the death of the above well-known and popular Virginian, the sad event occurring after a protracted indisposition at his country-seat, Sabine Hall, Richmond county, Dr. Wellford was a native of Fredericksburg, and a son of the late Dr. Beverly R. Wellford, Sr., of this city. Deceased was at the time of his death aged fifty-seven years and two months. He was a brother of Judge B. R. Wellford, Jr., Dr. J. S. Wellford, Major Philip A. Wellford, and C. E. Wellford, Esq., of this city. Two of his sons, B. Randolph and Dr. A. L. Wellford, also reside in this city.

To one in quest of pleasure and comfort, and having only a very limited time at his disposal for such enjoyment, Bon Air pre-sents such advantages and attractions far exceeding those of retreats of similar char-Especially will this be the case on the 4th

July. Music, dancing, and a fine display of fireworks at night, will be among the chief features of the day. Trains will leave Richmond at the very convenient hours of 9:30 A. M., 11:30 A. M., 12:45 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M. Returning, leave Bon Air 3:27 P. M., 8 P. M., and 10:30 P. M. Fair only twenty-five cents round trip.

The Richmond and Danville Raitroad Company thus extends, in the way of unusual transportation facilities and attractions on opportunity for all to seem! tions, an opportunity for all to spend a most enjoyable 4th July.

Pleasures for Fourth of July. Lunch Baskets: Deviled Ham, Chicken, and other Meals

Large Tongues; Sardines; Corned Beef in cans; Crackers; Best Bottled Beer; Lime Julce; Raspberry Syrup; Ginger Ale; Old Whiskeys, at low prices; Cigars, &c., &c. For sale by JOSEPH M. BLAIR, Grocer,

POR SALE, ONE SECOND-HAND SPRINGFIELD GAS-MACHINE for 500 lights; also, GAS-FIXTURES, consisting of Pendants. Brackets, Chandeliers. Glass Globes, Argand Burners. &c. These are all in good working order, and are disposed of for the reason that we have substituted the electric light for them.

GASLWATHINK, &c., POR SALE.

English Raspberry Vinegar.
Imported Giuger Ale.
Hotopp's Celebrated Premium Clareta.
Shafer's Celebrated Raspberryade.
For everything strictly choice in eating or drinking, go to the old-established house of Cumstian & White.

Fourth-of July excursionists will find at Byland & Lee's warerooms, 9.3 Main street, the largest assortment of Planes and Or-gans, n.w and second-hand, ever seen in this city, at prices to suit all.

MYRTLE LODGE, No. 25, K.
OF I.—Attend a stated meeting
of your Lodge THIS (Friday) EVENING
it of lock at your Castle (Concertia)
it of lock at your Castle (Concertia)
it of lock at your Castle (Concertia)
business of importance with it ranactical. Those who have not paid their quarmust do so at this meeting or became an
cial. Installation of officers will take p
Knights in good standing traceracity lovy
tend.

By order of the C. C. JOHN W. GLENN, fy 4-11 K. of R. and S. COLDEN CHAIN.—A regular meeting of virginia Lobge, No. 6, will be held THIS (Friday) EVENING, July 4th, at 8 o'clock at Ellet's Hall.
Ey order of Commander.
19 4-11 R. W. BOWLES, Secretary,

A STATED COMMUNICATION
A OF TENTLE LODGE, No. 9, A. F.,
and A. M., will be held at et. Alossas Hall.
(Friday) EVENING at 7½ o'clock
All Master Masons in good standing are fraternally invited to attend.
By o'clor of the Worshipful Master.
S. McG. FISHER,
No ereday. 17 4-1te

BUCKINGHAM RAILROAD COM-BUCKINGHAM RAILROAD COMTHAT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE SPOCIAHOLDER'S OF THE BUCKINGHAM RAILROAD COMPANY has been called to be held at New Canton, Va., on WEDNESDAY the 30th day of July, 1884, at 12 M., for the parpose of electing a beard of directors to serve one year, and for the transaction of any other bedtess that may be brought before the meeting.

10 28-30t Buckingham Railroad Company. A N ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE ALLEGHANY COAL AND IRON COMPLYNY will be held at the Company's office, in Richmond, Val. of the STII DAY OF JLLY, 1884, at 20 clock 1524 J. J., JANEWAY, Secretary.

THE STATE BANK OF VIRGINIA.)
RIGHMOND, VA., JUNE 23, 1884.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING
OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS BANK
WILLIAM M. BANK
MONDAY, July 7, 1884. a. 12° clock M.
124 dtd WILLIAM M. HILL, Cashier.

HEADQUARTERS RICHMOND LIGHT INFANTRY BLUES, RICHMOND, VA.. July 3, 1884. CENERAL ORDERS No. 19.

1. Attend a full dress shid and inspection at 9 P. M. SATURBAN, July 5.

11. All members who are going on the Newart trip and members of other companies who is a judicial order to the company members of th thi. All parties not properly uniformed and HI. All parties not properly uniformed and equipped will report at the armory between the hours of 11 and 1% o'clock SATURDAY MORN outs of 11 and 14 ville. Captain. St., Captain. W. M. EVANS. W. M. EVANS. Pirst Sorgan

Jy 4-110

AMUNEMENTS. VIRGINIA BASE-BALL PARK, head of Franklin street. VIRGINIAS IRONSIDES. THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY, and MON-

JULY 3, 4, 5, and 7.

GAME CALLED AT 5 O'CLOCK.

The Ironsides defeated the St. Louis " Browns, and also the Trentons two out of three games.

Jy S-41 VIRGINIAS VS. IRONSIDES, AT VIRGINIA BASE-BALL PARK,

at head of Franklin street, ON JULY 4TH, AT 11 O'CLOCK. GRAND BALL JULY 4TH.

GRAND BALL JULY 4TH.
July 4th, by the Z. S. P. DANGING ALL
NIGHT. REFFRENHENTS AND HEAT
BAND MUNIC. Fare only 26 cents. FourthJuly excursionists can visit the Armory of the arn at night. Come DICHMOND BASE-BALL PLEAS

NURE PARK, HEAD OF CLAY STREET—A PIC-NIC will be given at the above place or FRIDAY, July 4th. Dancing from 4 P. M. to 12 P. M. Refreshments at city prices. No intoxra-ting liquors solid. Admission, 2bc.; ladies for correspondent will meet the street-ears from the octoor P. M. EXCURSIONS, PIC-NICS, &c. GO TO THE

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY. TRAIN TO NORFOLK AND LATE EVE-NING TRAIN RETURNING TO RICHMOND.

VIA

NORFOLK REGATTA

You can go to NORFOLK on the more THE FOURTH OF JULY RETURNING. Leave Nor'k... 6:00 P. M., 6:50 A. M., 3:25 P. M. Ar've Rich'd.. 10:10 P. M., 10:45 A. M., 6:30 P. M.

Ar've Rich'd. 10:10 F. M., 10:45 A. M., 6:30 F. M. Reduced rates have been made to cover the entire line of the Chesapeake and Ohio rathway. Sat train from the West, arrivents is Richmond at S30 F. M., will stop at all fautions between Louisa and Richmond to return any one who spends the national holiday out on the line.

Fourth-of-July rate to Old Point and return. \$3. Will be sold July \$3 and 4 th, good until July Bit. Three trains each way between Richmond and Old Foint.

C. W. SMITH. General Manager. 19.2-31 FOURTH-OF-JULY EXCURSION TO

WEST POINT.

ROAD will run an EXCURSION TRAIN from RICHMOND TO WEST POINT FRIDAY, JULY 471L

Train will leave Twenty-fourth street. YorkElver depot. at 8 o'clock A. M.; arrive at West
Point about 10 o'clock. Returning, will leave
West Point at 6 o'clock, and arrive in Richmond
(Twenty-fourth street) at 8 o'clock.
At West Point there will be a Grand Tournament, Roat-Racing, Base-Bain, Daneling at the
grove Hotel, &c. Plenty of fish, cysters, and
crabs at reasonable prices.
Fare (round trip): Adults, \$1; children under
tweive years of age, 50c. These sold only on
train.

Jy 1-41

General Passenger Agent. GRAND FOURTH OF JULY FOR BENEFIT OF THE VIRGINIA BASE-BALL CLUB.

STEAMER ARIEL, leaves her wharf at 8 P. M. and returns at 12 P. M. All who wish to see Dutch tipp, epicy secol, bracing sail, and help the VIRGINIA BASE-BALL PLAYERS, will buy tickets for this excursion. Tickets are only 50c., and are for saic by W. D. Blair & Co. and by the base-ball players.

Music, dancing and refreshments. Best order preserved.

10 June 10 Jun

Music, dancing and refreshments. Best order preserved. by 26-td.

EXCURSION TO CAVERNS OF LU-RAY VIA CHESAFEARE AND OHIO RAILWAY, MONDAY, JULY 14, 1884—Train leaves Chesareake and Ohio depot at 5:30 o'clock A. M. Returning, leaves Luray TUESDAY the 15th, at 2 o'clock P. M. Tickets good for ten days to return on any train. Fare for reum drift: Richmond to Caverns of Luray and return. 45: Louisa to Caverns of Luray and return. 44: Charlottesville to Caverns of Luray and return. 45: Charlottesville to Caverns of Luray and return. 55: Louisa Caverns of Luray and return. 55: This includes admission to the Caverns of Luray rollers, and transfer. This is the grandest and cheepest excursion that has ever left. Richmond. EST CURIOSITY OF THE WORLD. Tickets for sale by L. Wagner, cerner Sixth and Broad streets, J. M. Thompson. 405 sant Broad street; R. H. M. Harrison. 4 cast Broad street, and by the committee at the train.

THOMPSON. HARRISON & ADAMS. 11.52.29.29.25; J. 4.8.10.12.13

COMMENCING MONDAY, JUNE 970, the ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaving Etha at 4:12 P. M. will run to ASHLAND PARK. Returning train will leave the Park at 7 P. M., reaching kilos at 8. Ashland Park is, from its altitude, cool and salubrious, and possesses among other attractions a large oak grove affording ample shade, abundance of pure water from springs and wells, cronnet grounds, and dancing paython.
This is an excellent opportunity to give the children a change of air.
No happers sillowed to be sold on the premises.
Round-trip tickets, 50 centr. Children between five and twelve years old half price.

MPORTANT NOTICE.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE EXPOSITION OPENS OCTORER 1 AND CLOSES OCTORER 3.5. 1884. Proposals for renting resumant privilegre, beer established for renting resumant privilegre, beer established for sola, mineral-water, claser, tolarco, &c., &c., will be received antil August 1.1864. Primons withing to rent say of these privilegre will address the scrutary, Raidgith, S. C., or &r. JOHN MIGHOLA, Chief of the Department of Fritinger, Raidgith, S. C., staling what privilegre is wanted, when a distrana of the greatless and buildings will be sent, showing the position that the stands would be sent, showing the position that the stands would be rent showing the position that the stands would be rent and the stan